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2	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
4	Case No. 05-44481-rdd
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6	In the Matter of:
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8	DPH HOLDINGS CORP., ET AL.,
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10	Reorganized debtors.
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12	x
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14	U.S. Bankruptcy Court
15	300 Quarropas Street
16	White Plains, New York
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18	June 30, 2010
19	10:18 AM
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21	B E F O R E:
22	HON. ROBERT D. DRAIN
2 3	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
2 4	
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Page 2 Notice of Hearing Proposed Fifty-Sixth Omnibus Hearing Agenda Notice of Hearing Thirty-Fourth Claims Hearing Agenda Transcribed by: Dena Page

	Page 3	3	
1			
2	APPEARANCES:		
3	SKADDEN ARPS SLATE MEAGHER & FLOM LLP		
4	Attorneys for Debtor		
5	155 N. Wacker Drive		
6	Chicago, IL 60606		
7			
8	BY: CARL T. TULLSON, ESQ.		
9	LOUIS S. CHIAPPETTA, ESQ.		
10	RON E. MEISLER, ESQ.		
11	ALBERT L. HOGAN, III, ESQ.		
12	JOHN K. LYONS, ESQ.		
13	MICHAEL W. PERL, ESQ.		
14	BRANDON M. DUNCOMB, ESQ.		
15			
16			
17	GOODWIN PROCTER LLP		
18	Attorneys for Davidson Kempner Capital Management, et	al.	
19	Exchange Place		
20	Boston, MA 02109		
21			
22	BY: GINA LYNN MARTIN, ESQ.		
23			
24			
25			

1		1 9 4 01 74
		Page 4
1		
2	STUTTI	MAN TREISTER & GLATT, P.C.
3		Attorneys for CR Intrinsic and Elliot Associates
4		1901 Avenue of the Stars
5		12th Floor
6		Los Angeles, CA 90067
7		
8	BY:	ERIC D. GOLDBERG, ESQ.
9		
10		
11	DEPAR'	TMENT OF JUSTICE
12		OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRUSTEE
13		33 Whitehall Street
14		21st Floor
15		New York, NY 10004
16		
17	BY:	BRIAN MASUMOTO, ESQ.
18		
19		
20	OXMAN	TULIS KIRKPATRICK WHYATT & GEIGER LLP
21		120 Bloomingdale Road
22		White Plains, NY 10605
23		
24	BY:	MARK S. TULIS, ESQ.
25		

1		1 9 3 01 74
		Page 5
1		
2	JONES	DAY
3		222 East 41st Street
4		New York, NY 10017
5		
6	BY:	LISA LAUKITIS, ESQ.
7		
8		
9	KIRKLA	AND & ELLIS LLP
10		Attorneys for Magnesium Aluminum Corp.
11		300 North LaSalle
12		Chicago, IL 60654
13		
14	BY:	DAVID SPIEGEL, ESQ.
15		
16		
17	JACOB	& WEINGARTEN
18		Attorneys for Den Black, Charles Cunningham, Kenneth
19		Hollis, and Delphi Salaried Retirees Association
20		2301 W. Big Beaver Road
21		Suite 777
22		Troy, MI 48084
23		
24	BY:	ALAN J. SCHWARTZ, ESQ.
25		

1	1900174		
	Page 6		
1	GOODWIN PROCTER LLP		
2	Attorneys for Senior Noteholders		
3	620 Eighth Avenue		
4	New York, NY 10018		
5			
6	BY: K. BRENT TOMER, ESQ.		
7			
8			
9	MILLER & CHEVALIER CHARTERED		
10	Attorneys for Den Black, Charles Cunningham, Kenneth		
11	Hollis, and Delphi Salaried Retirees Association		
12	655 Fifteenth Street, N.W.		
13	Suite 900		
14	Washington, DC 20005		
15			
16	BY: ANTHONY F. SHELLEY, ESQ.		
17			
18			
19	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
20	U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE		
21	86 Chambers Street		
22	3rd Floor		
23	New York, NY 10007		
24			
25	BY: JOSEPH N. CORDARO, AUSA		

Page 7 PROCEEDINGS 1 2 THE COURT: DPH Holdings. 3 MR. MEISLER: Good morning, Your Honor. Ron Meisler of Skadden Arps on behalf of DPH Holdings and its affiliated 4 reorganized debtors. Your Honor, we have an omnibus hearing 5 and a claims hearing scheduled for today, and with the Court's 6 permission, we'd like to first proceed with the claims hearing. 7 THE COURT: That's fine. 9 MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, to proceed with the claims hearing, I'm going to cede the podium to my colleague, Brandon 10 11 Duncomb who will take us through the claims hearing and the agenda. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay. MR. DUNCOMB: Good morning, Your Honor. Brandon 14 Duncomb from Skadden, also on behalf of the reorganized 15 16 debtors. 17 We had nine claims up for today's hearing, all on a 18 sufficiency basis. Of these, the first eight all relate to 19 workers' compensation obligations. We originally noticed 20 fifteen for the hearing and seven of those have been adjourned. Of the seven (sic) that remain, no responses have been filed. 21 22 It probably makes sense to just walk you through some of these sufficiency objections. 23 THE COURT: Yeah, why don't we go through them in 24 25 order?

MR. DUNCOMB: So I gave you a binder that looks like this. It says sufficiency hearing, workers' compensation claims.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DUNCOMB: For the first six of these, our basis was just that they didn't properly assert an administrative claim. And for each of these first six tabs, there's three documents, the first being a proof of claim, the second being the response, and the third is --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DUNCOMB: -- additional documentation from the reorganized debtors that we're not really relying on, but we just confirmed from our records that these were all prepetition. So if you look at the --

THE COURT: Okay, well, so -- and these documents were also part of the objection -- I'm sorry, part of the objection and also there were statements in the responses that confirmed the basis for the objections. So I reviewed this already. With regard to Ms. Robinson, she acknowledges the claim's a prepetition claim, so it's clearly not an administrative claim.

MR. DUNCOMB: That's right, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So that objection is granted to the administrative claim.

MR. DUNCOMB: Thank you, Your Honor. So then --

THE COURT: Mr. Stasik, Robert Stasik's the same way,

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Page 9 so the administrative claim should be disallowed. He's filed a 1 similar claim as a prepetition unsecured claim, and that's not 2 3 affected by this. MR. DUNCOMB: That's right; that's secured. 5 THE COURT: Okay. I guess the next one is Ms. Hatch, 6 Janice Hatch. Again, that's -- she confirms in her response 7 that it was a prebankruptcy injury that gave rise to her claim, so the administrative claim should be disallowed. Mark Odette is the same as Ms. Hatch. He has a 9 prepetition claim and the admin claim should be disallowed. 10 11 That's the same for Ms. Reid, Sheila Reid. Her injury is prepetition as she acknowledges. 12 13 Now, the Lyons', that's based on a settlement. settlement is recognized, right? 14 15 MR. DUNCOMB: The Lyons' is not the settlement. Lyons' is the same basis as the other one. Ms. Hooker is the 16 17 one where there's a --18 THE COURT: Oh, I'm sorry. 19 MR. DUNCOMB: -- there's a settlement. 2.0 THE COURT: I'm sorry. 21 MR. DUNCOMB: And so Lyons, she asserted it as executrice to her husband's estate --22 THE COURT: Right. 23 MR. DUNCOMB: -- but it's the same basis. 24 25 THE COURT: But it's a prepetition -- prepetition

Page 10 injury. 1 2 MR. DUNCOMB: That's right, in 2000. And she still 3 has a prepetition claim --THE COURT: Right. MR. DUNCOMB: -- that's adjourned. 5 THE COURT: Now, Ms. Hooker is based on a settlement, 6 7 a prepetition settlement. MR. DUNCOMB: And this claim was filed by Mr. Spencer 9 E. Gilbert (ph.) on behalf of the Mississippi Guaranty 10 Association as a protective objection, and I sent him a copy of the settlement. And I don't know if he's here on the phone 11 today, but after I sent him the settlement which has a full 12 13 release, he said I could represent to you that he has no objection to this one being disallowed. 14 15 THE COURT: Right. So based on that, I'll grant that 16 objection as well. 17 MR. DUNCOMB: And the final one was Mr. Dashkowitz. 18 THE COURT: Right. MR. DUNCOMB: And if you looked at his response, it's 19 2.0 the second one back. THE COURT: Right, he acknowledges that his claim, 21 22 also, is prepetition. MR. DUNCOMB: And that it was his only -- it was his 23 24 intention to file only one claim. 25 THE COURT: Right, so I have not looked at the two

Page 11 The -- I'm assuming there's no difference, truly, 1 2 between them. 3 MR. DUNCOMB: There may be a difference in the asserted debtor. I don't remember; one may be Delphi Corp. and 4 5 DOS LLC (ph.). 6 THE COURT: Oh, right, right, right. 7 MR. DUNCOMB: But now that we've merged them, they've been subsequently consolidated. It's the same basket that --8 9 THE COURT: So it doesn't matter. 10 MR. DUNCOMB: Right. 11 THE COURT: But as far as the amount, it's the same. MR. DUNCOMB: That's right, Your Honor. 12 13 THE COURT: So that one claim will be allowed and the other one will be disallowed as duplicative. 14 15 MR. DUNCOMB: Thank you, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MR. DUNCOMB: And then the last claim left today is Alegre. 18 19 THE COURT: Right. 20 MR. DUNCOMB: Alegre had originally -- were objecting to administrative claim 18727. Originally, Alegre had filed 21 22 proof of claim 12363 which asserted the exact same reclamation claim that's now asserted in 18727. That was a reclamation 23 24 claim for \$190,941.71. We objected, and there was also an 25 unsecured portion to that, just under 230 million. We objected

Page 12 to that in connection with our twenty-fourth omnibus objection. 1 It was ordered modified subject to our right to further 2 3 objection which included our right to a certain prior lien defense. And then, per the Court's order, in connection with 4 the order of determining reclamation claims, the entire 5 amount's treated as unsecured. And so what we're left with is 6 7 proof of claim 12193 modified to --THE COURT: Well, as --9 MR. DUNCOMB: -- both portions have been unsecured, 10 the \$20,154.39 and the 2.19 million. 11 THE COURT: As provided by my prior order. MR. DUNCOMB: That's right. 12 13 THE COURT: I didn't see any response to the objection by Alegre. 14 15 MR. DUNCOMB: 16 THE COURT: You haven't gotten any, or? Okay. objection puts the burden on them to show why the prior order 17 18 isn't res judicata with regard to this present claim, claim 19 18727. And given that there's no response to the objection and 20 the averments to the objection, I'll grant the objection and disallow 18727. 2.1 22 MR. DUNCOMB: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: And that's --23 MR. DUNCOMB: And that's the last claims matter for 24 25 today.

Page 13 THE COURT: Okay. So do you have an order covering 1 those? 2 3 MR. DUNCOMB: We'll submit orders after the hearing. THE COURT: Fine, thank you. 4 MR. DUNCOMB: Thanks. 5 6 MR. TULLSON: Good morning, Your Honor. Carl Tullson 7 on behalf of the reorganized debtors. As a preliminary matter, I have a pending pro hac motion at docket number 20272. 8 9 THE COURT: You should consider that granted. MR. TULLSON: All right. Your Honor, that concludes 10 11 our claims hearing, and we are now ready to commence the omnibus hearing. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay, that's fine. MR. TULLSON: We filed an agenda yesterday and with 14 15 this Court's permission, we would like to proceed in the order 16 of the agenda. 17 THE COURT: Okay. MR. TULLSON: The first two matters, Furukawa's motion 18 19 for allowance of administration claims and Highland's 20 substantial contribution application have both been adjourned. THE COURT: Okay, is there -- on Highland I know there 21 was some back and forth with letters to chambers about 22 scheduling matters, and then we were told -- I had scheduled a 23 conference, but then it was resolved? 24 25 MR. TULLSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The scheduling and the issues were resolved?

MR. TULLSON: For Highland -- for Highland we submitted an order to chambers that is pending your approval and entry.

THE COURT: Okay, fine.

MR. TULLSON: The next matter on the agenda is the motion to enforce the plan injunction against Leigh Ochoa.

THE COURT: Leigh Ochoa?

MR. TULLSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. TULLSON: The reorganized debtors brought this motion to enforce the injunction containing the modified plan and modification approval order to enjoin the litigation associated with the action commenced by Leigh Ochoa against the reorganized debtors on November 6, 2009 -- I will refer to that as non-bankruptcy company -- in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Northern Division, case number 09-14383-TLO, asserting that Delphi Corporation improperly terminated Ms. Ochoa to interfere with her alleged entitlement to long-term disability benefits.

Your Honor, no objections were filed to this motion, and the motion was served on Leigh Ochoa and her counsel in the Michigan action, and that proof of service is at docket number 20235. However, as a preliminary update on the proceedings in

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Page 15 the Michigan action, counsel for Ms. Ochoa, on June 18th, 1 subsequent to filing a motion, did file a motion to amend the 2 3 complaint in the Michigan district court. In the motion to amend the complaint, Ms. Ochoa seeks to amend the complaint 4 against DPH Holdings by adding Ms. Ochoa's former supervisors, 5 6 Jim Miller and Kerry Baskins, as defendants and including a 7 claim that they conspired with General Motors to terminate Ochoa in violation of ERISA. THE COURT: With General Motors? 9 MR. TULLSON: Yes. 10 11 THE COURT: Okay. MR. TULLSON: In the Michigan action, Ms. Ochoa 12 13 asserts damages --THE COURT: But they haven't dismissed Delphi? 14 15 MR. TULLSON: No. 16 THE COURT: Okay. MR. TULLSON: They just added an additional complaint. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 19 MR. TULLSON: Additional counts. 20 In the Michigan action, Ms. Ochoa asserts damages relating from the termination of her employment with Delphi 21 22 Corporation which occurred on or before August 24th, 2009. Because Ms. Ochoa's claims were based on alleged pre-effective 23 24 date actions committed by Delphi Corporation, the injunction 25 contained in paragraph 22 of the Court's modification approval

order and in Section 11.14 of the modified plan stays Ms. Ochoa's cause of action against the reorganized debtors. Moreover, Ms. Ochoa has not filed a timely administrative expense claim, and accordingly, any such claims would be automatically disallowed pursuant to paragraph 47 of the modification approval order.

Your Honor, as we discussed in our papers, Ms. Ochoa has refused to dismiss or stay the Michigan action despite being served with a notice of effective date and being notified that continuing the Michigan action violates the plan injunction. The reorganized debtors have a profound interest in making sure that the unambiguous provisions of the modified plan and modification approval order are enforced, and therefore, request this Court enjoin Ms. Ochoa from proceeding in the Michigan action and direct Ms. Ochoa to take such action as is necessary to dismiss the Michigan action.

Your Honor, the bar dates established by this Court's orders for asserting administrative expense claims were July 15th, 2009 for claims arising through June 1st, 2009, and November 5th, 2009, for claims arising through October 6th, 2009, the effective date.

As far as the procedural history, despite these bar dates, Ms. Ochoa filed the Michigan action on November 6th without either filing an administrative expense claim in the Chapter 11 cases or seeking leave of this Court to lift the

plan injunction. She did so despite the fact that she and the lawyer she retained to file the Michigan action collectively receive some forty-eight notices of these bar date procedures. On November 19th, 2009, Ms. Ochoa filed the amended nonbankruptcy complaint in the Michigan District Court naming DPH Holdings as the defendant, rather than Delphi Corporation. the non-bankruptcy complaint, she seeks damages against the reorganized debtors in association with her termination and their alleged violation under 29 U.S.C. Section 1140. THE COURT: Has the Michigan District Court been asked to rule on whether either my prior orders or the discharge bars the lawsuit? MR. TULLSON: Well, jumping ahead, on June 1st, we did file reply -- we filed a motion to stay, and on June 1st, we filed a reply in support of that motion --THE COURT: Right. MR. TULLSON: -- explaining to the Michigan District Court, this district, that the Court retained jurisdiction to interpret its own orders and that that motion would be filed in the bankruptcy court so that it could be heard on June 30th, 2010. The District Court has not ruled on that motion. THE COURT: It has not ruled. Is it slated to rule? MR. TULLSON: There -- the last update I saw was that there was a conference scheduled for August 2nd.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I didn't see any

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response to this. Did you get any?

MR. TULLSON: There was not.

THE COURT: Fine. The -- I don't see how the bar date particularly affects this except on the merits, but as far as the procedural issue of whether the litigation should proceed against the debtor, and for that matter the debtors' former officers or managers, it's clearly bound not to go forward by, in the first instance, the continuation of the automatic stay through the effective date, and then the plan injunction and/or 524. So it's clearly a violation of the confirmation order and the injunction. They're already enjoined. I will grant the request for an additional injunction, but it's only to further the -- or, to enforce, rather, the existing injunction and the discharge. And it seems to me that continued prosecution of the litigation will result in sanctions.

MR. TULLSON: Yes, Your Honor, and we included that in the proposed order that was submitted to chambers --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. TULLSON: -- ordering them to dismiss the action and saying that further prosecution of the action, including the amended complaint, would subject them to contempt of court.

THE COURT: Right. You're not -- as I read it, you're not looking for monetary sanctions for what you -- for this motion, right?

MR. TULLSON: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, and of course, I think you'd be entitled to, but that wasn't requested so I won't grant it. But I will grant the request for the provision of the order that provides for appropriate sanctions for any continued violation of the confirmation order, specifically the plan injunction and, with regard to the debtor, the discharge.

MR. TULLSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. TULLSON: Our local counsel will file a copy of that order, once it's entered, in the district court.

Your Honor, the first contested matter on today's agenda is the reorganized debtors' forty-eighth omnibus claims objection at docket number 49976. This objection is a bit unique because it does not relate to proofs of claim, but rather, it covers motions or requests for payment of administrative expenses, they were not filed on a docket in these cases and which were not previously resolved. In advance of the May 4th, 2010 deadline to object to administrative claims, the reorganized debtors identified certain motions or requests for payment of administrative expense claims that have not been resolved. Certain of these motions are duplicates of other administrative expense claims already subject to the claims procedures, and other motions are requests that are not supported by the reorganized debtors' books and records. Out of an abundance of caution, the reorganized debtors filed a

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forty-eighth omnibus objection to the administrative claims asserted in the motion and request.

Your Honor, there were originally nine motions in this omnibus objection. Two motions, one filed by CSX Transport at docket number 16548 and the other by Computer Sciences

Corporation at docket number 16601, have been resolved by stipulation. The CSX stipulation was entered at docket number 20243 and the computer sciences stipulation was submitted to chambers yesterday.

In addition, pursuant to the notice of adjournment found at docket number 20249, the reorganized debtors have agreed with Furukawa Electric Company to adjourn the hearing on the forty-eighth omnibus objection to July 22nd, 2010, solely with respect to the two motions filed by Furukawa.

Your Honor, of the five remaining motions, two motions was filed by ATEL Leasing Corp. in Appaloosa (ph.) County were covered by two responses which we are asking to be adjourned in accordance with the claims procedures.

This results in a total of three motions on the proposed order which was submitted to Your Honor that will be expunged. The administrative expense claims asserted in the three motions to be expunged total approximately 92,000 in the aggregate, plus certain unliquidated amounts.

Your Honor, I believe that this is the level of detail you have requested in respect to omnibus claims objections,

although I can go into more detail if you want.

THE COURT: No, I -- unless anyone is here to speak with regard to those three matters, based on my review of the objection and there being no opposition, I'll grant those three objections.

MR. TULLSON: Thank you, Your Honor. We will submit an order to chambers.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. TULLSON: And I'll turn the podium over to my colleague, Ron Meisler.

MR. MEISLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Ron Meisler from Skadden Arps.

Matter number 5 on the agenda, Your Honor, is salaried retirees' motion. It's a motion seeking this Court's confirmation that their second amended complaint does not violate the modified plan or the plan modification order. Since, Your Honor, it is the salaried retirees' motion, I'd like to hand the podium over -- cede the floor to Mr. Shelley and Mr. Schwartz.

THE COURT: Okay, go ahead.

MR. SHELLEY: Good morning, Your Honor. Anthony

Shelley here on behalf of Den Black, Charles Cunningham,

Kenneth Hollis, and the Delphi Salaried Retirees Association -
Retirees Association, and with me is Alan Schwartz. We're here

seeking confirmation that our second amended complaint in the

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Michigan court action does not violate the modified plan and the plan modification order. We've come as a precautionary measure designed to ensure the proper removal of New GM from the Michigan litigation in compliance with the Court's earlier enforcement order.

The second amended complaint changes only the fifth claim in the original complaint, which is against the Treasury, the Auto Task Force, other individuals, but it doesn't alter the substance of the first four claims against the PBGC. The DSRA, the salaried retirees worked out the pleadings language with New GM, and New GM has not filed an objection to the second amended complaint.

But an objection did arise from the debtors. Not to anything that was changed in claim number 5, but seemingly to the first four claims against the PBGC. They filed that objection notwithstanding that they stipulated to the filing of the original complaint, including those PBGC claims back in September. In our view, the objection is opaque and somewhat ambiguous. They don't object to any specific claim or even specific language. They do mention one line in the prayer for relief that gives them pause, a line that was in the original complaint, too, to which they did stipulate. That line is something on the order that the Michigan court should award appropriate equitable relief against the defendants in the Michigan litigation -- the defendants in the Michigan

Page 23 litigation -- which don't include the debtor -- to place the 1 parties in that litigation, which again don't include the 2 3 debtor, in the position they were in prior to the termination. The debtors stated in their objection they object insofar as or to the extent that or if the claims would result in the 5 6 relevant ERISA plan being restored to them. 7 We think the Court should reject the objection for The first is a practical reason, and that is we four reasons. 9 haven't sought restoration of the plan to the objectors. second is that the stipulation should bar the objection, and 10 third, restoration to the debtors, if it was sought, wouldn't 11 violate the modified plan in our view, and finally, the 12 13 equitable mootness doctrine that they've invoked doesn't apply here. 14 15 THE COURT: But you've said you're not -- not only 16 have you not sought it, but you're not seeking restoration of the plan, right? 17 18 MR. SHELLEY: Correct. 19 THE COURT: To the debtors? 20 MR. SHELLEY: Correct. The only party that's argued for it is --21 22 THE COURT: The PBGC --MR. SHELLEY: -- the PBGC --23 24 THE COURT: -- as a way to protect itself. 25 MR. SHELLEY: Correct.

THE COURT: Saying that that couldn't be done.

MR. SHELLEY: Correct, correct. So it's, at best -for the first reason, the practical reason, we haven't sought
the restoration. And in fact, the Michigan Court has indicated
that that's not an option that it's going to -- that is
equitable at all, really, because it doesn't give us relief.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not -- I'm not sure the Michigan Court has definitively ruled on that issue --

MR. SHELLEY: That's correct.

THE COURT: -- from what your pleading says, but it's more significant to me that you've stated to me in these pleadings, as well as to the Michigan Court, that you are not seeking restoration of the plan to the debtors. I mean, to me, if I grant your motion, that's just judicial estoppel.

MR. SHELLEY: Correct.

THE COURT: I'm basing -- I would be basing my ruling on that position.

MR. SHELLEY: Correct. And, in fact, we've offered to alter the claim for relief to specifically state that we're seeking equitable relief requiring the PBGC to administer the plan and provide benefits as if the plan had not been terminated.

THE COURT: I think it's clear from your pleadings that that's what you're seeking.

MR. SHELLEY: Exactly. Yes, Your Honor. So Your

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Honor's correct, we aren't seeking that. Second, the stipulation agreed -- the debtors agreed to the claims as stated in the original complaint.

THE COURT: Maybe I can cut through this a little bit, although I haven't heard from the debtors. The stipulation was signed at a particular time, September 2009, and it does have this reservation which says that the plaintiffs to the action shall not use the action or the proceedings thereto as a collateral attack on any order of the Court including the order confirming the modified plan. The salaried workers reserve their rights --

MR. SHELLEY: To contest it.

THE COURT: -- to say whether they'd be bound by that. The order that you're asking me to sign today basically doesn't continue that. Basically, it says that -- all it says is that the filing of the seconded amended complaint and the pursuit of the relief requested therein will not violate the modified plan, the plan modification order or any other order of this Court. And I guess if I was being a careful lawyer, I would say does that order somehow trump the stipulation since the stipulation has this reservation in it. I think it's probably belt and suspenders, but I would be more comfortable if there was a similar proviso that said that -- provides -- and particularly given the phrase "pursuit of the relief requested therein" which is, you know, that's a little bit more open-

Page 26 The proviso would say that provided --1 MR. SHELLEY: We won't use it as a collateral 2 3 attack --THE COURT: Won't use it as a collateral attack on any order of the Court or the discharge. 5 MR. SHELLEY: We're fine with that. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. I thought it was belt and suspenders, but --8 9 MR. SHELLEY: Okay. THE COURT: -- just so that someone reading this three 10 11 years from now when it's on appeal to the Sixth Circuit. MR. SHELLEY: Right. Do you want me to go further, 12 13 Your Honor? THE COURT: I mean, that would be my suggestion. I 14 15 don't know, I mean, maybe -- I don't know where the debtors are 16 on this. MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, and Mr. Shelley, I'm happy 17 to speak right here so you can stay put, unfortunately, Your 18 19 Honor, that doesn't work for us. We're not comfortable with 20 that. And when Mr. Shelley characterizes our concern as the equitable relief gives us pause, I would call it alarm. And it 21 alarms us because the relief that they're seeking, it says any 22 appropriate equitable relief to undo the termination and put 23 24 the parties back to where they were prior to termination. 25 THE COURT: But that was in there all along.

MR. MEISLER: That's true, Your Honor, and in fact the
stipulation from September 2011 (sic), if we can just go back
on the history, in fact it's not a the agreement didn't
arise from events that happened in September of 2009; rather it
memorialized the reservation of rights that you granted to them
at the July 2009 confirmation hearing July 29th, to be
specific. Your Honor, we did understand at that time that they
could seek their relief to challenge termination under 4003 of
ERISA which would challenge the termination, and under 4003,
gives the remedy is any appropriate equitable relief. And
we understood that we had risk from July 2009 until we went
effective with respect to the possibility that that equitable
relief could include the PBGC restoring plan to Delphi. But
once we went effective, once there was a substantial
consummation of the plan, we believe that they lost the
opportunity to have that equitable right include that salary
plan ever going back to the reorganized debtors. Doing so,
Your Honor, would render DPH Holdings and its reorganized
debtors, its affiliated reorganized debtors immediately
insolvent, and we would not be able to complete implementation
of the plan which would be to the severe prejudice of the
administrative creditors the allowed claims and the
administrative creditors. Your Honor, our concern and it's
actually that reservation of rights that's memorialized in
paragraph 2 of the stipulation is not just that Mr. Shelley

and his client or clients would present this collateral attack on the plan but rather the direction that they're heading, which, they're seeking equitable relief, even though they're asking for the PBGC to take the plan, and for the PBGC to administer the plan as though it's a plan sponsor, we don't understand that relief under the law. The PBGC doesn't understand that relief under the law, and our cocounsel at Groom Law Group -- they're our ERISA experts -- they similarly don't understand that relief being requested. So even if Judge Tarnow were to grant that relief -- and candidly, it seems like Judge Tarnow is moving in a direction that is favorable to Mr. Shelley and unfavorable to PBGC -- we don't understand that grant of relief under ERISA, and therefore, we see the PBGC appealing the order, or otherwise moving to put that pension plan back to DPH. Should that happen, in our opinion, that is the manifestation of a collateral attack on the plan because we will not complete our job which is to implement the plan. THE COURT: But you're basically saying is that what they're saying should be barred by doctrines of mootness or estoppel, right? MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, that is correct because --THE COURT: But the relief they're seeking is only to say that they're not violating the plan or the plan modification order or orders of the Court with the

qualifications that we talked about. They're not seeking a

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determination that the relief they're seeking is not moot.

That's not -- I'm not ruling on that issue.

MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, you're correct about that, and I'd like to address two issues. Number one, on equitable mootness, we're actually at -- we realize, Your Honor, that in their motion, they weren't seeking an equitable mootness issue, they weren't seeking to unravel that issue. But Your Honor, we're asking you to look forward and look at what is bound to happen and save the reorganized debtors the cost of taking this matter into the Michigan Federal Court -- into the Federal Court in the Eastern District of Michigan whether by appeal or the district court because we know that where this is going to end up is on an equitable mootness ground because it's going to end up attacking the plan. We're going to end up as a recipient of the restoration of the plan or some move --

THE COURT: But it is certainly conceivable that it wouldn't. I mean, it's conceivable that he could -- that the District Court could say that the PBGC should pay for the difference between what they're already paying for and the full benefits, in which case it wouldn't affect anyone except the taxpayers.

MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, interestingly enough, Judge
Tarnow is moving in exactly that direction, but Your Honor, our
problem is that under ERISA, the PBGC has very strict
quidelines as to what it can or can't do.

THE COURT: But that's, I mean, but what I'm saying is that the issue of taxing the debtors with the cost doesn't seem to be front and center. I mean, they've sought payment from the PBGC and from the Treasury and from individuals working on behalf of the government. I mean, there are a lot of other pockets that they're seeking relief from. It just -- and I'm not the only Court that can make the mootness determination.

MR. MEISLER: That's correct, Your Honor. We thought that this would short-circuit or shortcut and save the reorganized debtors the cost of heading in --

THE COURT: It just -- it seems to me that that really isn't front and center here. I mean, it really depends on your argument that there's no other way for retirees to win here except to impose the cost on the debtors.

MR. MEISLER: That's right, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And if that were the case, I'd believe it would be moot. But that -- I mean, clearly, that's not briefed here. That argument's not briefed here by anybody and it's right in front of the District Court. And the District Court, at least on a preliminary basis, has ruled to the contrary. So it just seems to me that that's -- that makes this request of yours premature. And particularly with the extra bells and whistles or belts and suspenders -- whatever cliche you want to put in -- that I would put into the order that this order essentially doesn't undo the -- maybe we should put in, also,

doesn't -- and also subject to the principles of mootness and estoppel which are all not in front of me.

MR. MEISLER: Understood, Your Honor. The language of -- sorry, let me back up just for a --

THE COURT: Let me just -- let me back up. It seems to me that your argument here, which I think is different from the objection, is that facts have changed since the stipulation was entered into, i.e., the plan's gone effective.

MR. MEISLER: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But on the other hand, they're not asking for a determination that the relief they're seeking is not moot basically because they're not seeking the relief that you're worried about. And I think until that relief is threatened to be imposed, and given the status of the case in Michigan, it just seems to me premature to raise the mootness issue.

MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, what alarms us, though, is that the concept of restoring the plan to DPH has been raised in the pleadings in front of the Eastern District of Michigan.

THE COURT: But not by the --

MR. MEISLER: I one hundred percent agree, but paragraph 2 of the stipulation from September 2009 specifically states that not only do we reserve our rights in the event that Mr. Shelley's clients attack the plan, but in fact, if it turns out that the direction of the case in the Eastern District of Michigan that another party collaterally attacks the plan --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MEISLER: -- then again, we reserve our rights --

THE COURT: But I think it's just a reservation. I mean, I just don't think we're there yet. I mean, one of the key findings on mootness is that you can't provide the relief. And I think that's particularly the case with constitutional mootness as opposed to Chapter 11 mootness. And it's a -- we haven't gotten to it. But one of the four points that the retirees make is that this isn't clearly on all fours with the Chapter 11 in these cases because it's tied into the plan but not an appeal and not directly the plan. I think it's, I mean, I think your best argument's constitutional mootness in the fact that you can't really provide a remedy here without providing notice to the thousands of people who relied on the plan and the facts that have occurred over the last -- well, since the effective date, the last year and several months.

MR. MEISLER: And Your Honor, with respect to whether it's an attack on the plan, now if we can depart for a moment from equitable mootness, we do see it as a potential or we see that the possibility of it becoming an attack on the plan because if the plan were to be put back to DPH, then, of course, that would eviscerate the PBGC settlement agreement. Then we have a problem, what happens -- we have a problem because we can't implement the plan. We have a problem because PBGC was granted a seventy million dollar cash award on the

effective date. What is that, a windfall? What happens to that?

THE COURT: No, I understand. I think that if all of those things are in prospect, then it would appear to be -first of all, I don't think that the salaried retirees would be able to request that type of relief because of the basis for this motion. Second of all, I think that if the Court were somehow forcing it on them, which I don't think judicial estoppel works that way, frankly, but if the Court were -- the district court or the Sixth Circuit or someone were to force it on them, I think that at that point, you have your mootness argument. But I just -- what I don't, I mean, in essence, what you're saying here is that the lawsuit should be stopped, and it seems to me, particularly given the at least initial ruling by the District Court that he's already decided it shouldn't stop on this very basis.

MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, we don't think that the litigation should stop. We just, rather than having them seek the equitable relief of putting the plan back, we would want them to --

THE COURT: But they're not looking to put it back to Delphi. They're looking to put a plan in place that PBGC would, in essence, be the sponsor of or the government would be the sponsor of.

MR. MEISLER: Right, and to the extent that's

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permitted by law, that would be okay with us. But we're concerned that it's not permitted by law and we --

THE COURT: But he's -- you've offered that up as a way to narrow the complaint.

MR. SHELLEY: Correct.

THE COURT: I mean, maybe that's your solution. That would give you more comfort than -- I mean, he's -- it's been represented to me that the relief that the retirees are seeking in Michigan does not seek to have the plan put back to Delphi, that it seeks to extend its seeking equitable relief with respect to restoration of a plan or the plan, it would be only with the sponsor of the plan being someone other than entities protected by the plan injunction. It would be not GM and not Delphi.

MR. SHELLEY: In the specific language, we would offer that the Court award equitable relief requiring the PBGC to administer the plan and provide benefits as if the plan had not been terminated.

THE COURT: So, I mean, they've made it clear in their pleadings, and it would be the basis for my granting relief because you flagged the issue and it's highlighted and it's been clarified that they're not seeking to impose any liability on Delphi. And I think that's enough for judicial estoppel, frankly, but do you want to have that clarified in the order or in the complaint?

1 MR. SHELLEY: You know, that's fine, too.

MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, that's very helpful. The last issue that concerns us is the -- and your reservation of rights that you discussed that would be included in the --

THE COURT: Well, yeah, that this order would not provide that -- what we talked about and the reservation of rights on mootness and estoppel. But again, that's belt and suspenders because they're not asking for that here. They're not asking for the obverse of that which is declaration that the complaint is not barred by movants.

MR. MEISLER: Understood, Your Honor, and that is very helpful. But my last concern is that in paragraph 2 of their proposed order, I feel like the relief that they're seeking in the order goes much further, it's much broader as they say "pursuit of the relief requested therein will not violate the modified plan".

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. MEISLER: And my concern is even with the reservation of rights --

THE COURT: Well, you could say "their pursuit of the relief".

MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, I was even hoping that we could remove pursuit so that --

THE COURT: Well, but it's the same thing. It's like -- I thought of removing it, actually, but I don't think

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it works, I mean, because that basically means that they can't say anything. And I think they are free to say what they've been saying in the Michigan court. But you should be free to say that if they start saying something different, that they're barred by judicial estoppel or mootness or violation of the orders. And if someone else seeks that relief, this doesn't even cover them. I think it should say "their pursuit" as opposed to, or "the retirees' pursuit", as opposed to "the pursuit" because that suggests that anyone who moved -- who has an axe to grind in that lawsuit is free from this order, although I don't think that's the meaning or intention.

MR. MEISLER: And Your Honor, so that a year or two from now when someone else is looking back at this order, with this Court's permission, I would like the proposed order to read, actually, that should any other party try and --

THE COURT: It doesn't need to say that. It just says that filing in -- I did have in here -- it's my last comment -- that the retirees' pursuit because, you know, that's all that they're asking for.

MR. MEISLER: Okay, thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So I think the record's clear. I'm not requiring you to amend the complaint. I think that that may be worthwhile, but I think the record's clear as to what the order should say, which is that there are really two provisos that -- there's the provisos from the stipulation, and then secondly,

that they won't -- in addition to that, the discharge, you know, this doesn't waive the discharge. And then the last point is that the debtors DPH's rights in respect of arguments -- any arguments with respect to mootness or estoppel are fully preserved which I think is implicit in this because they're not asking for a ruling on this. And I'm ruling on, expressly, because of the representations, that the retirees are not seeking to impose liability on or the plan on Delphi or any of the protected parties under the injunction.

MR. MEISLER: That's very helpful, and it would make my client much more comfortable if prayer for relief in E was modified consistent with what you had read on the record.

THE COURT: Yeah, and that's certainly consistent with the judge's ruling in Michigan and the position the retirees have taken in Michigan, so that may be fine.

MR. SHELLEY: We can do that one, too.

MR. MEISLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So I think on this one, I'll grant the motion as modified on the record. You should work together on the order. And if there's a problem, you should settle the order. But I'm not expecting there'll be a problem. I think the transcript's clear.

MR. SHELLEY: Okay, thank you, Your Honor.

MR. MEISLER: I would agree. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You should settle it on ten days' notice,

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Page 38 but I don't think you'll get to that point. 1 MR. CORDARO: Pardon me, Your Honor. May I just be 2 3 heard for a minute on this? THE COURT: Sure. 4 MR. CORDARO: I'm from the U.S. Attorney's Office. 5 THE COURT: Sure. 6 7 MR. CORDARO: I just want to make a -- Joseph Cordaro, Assistant United States Attorney, and this may be just another 8 9 pair of suspenders, Your Honor, so I'll be very brief. But 10 even though the United States has not taken any position on the motion before Your Honor --11 12 THE COURT: Right. 13 MR. CORDARO: -- which you just granted, obviously, the federal defendants in Michigan reserve their rights to 14 15 litigate the Rule 15 issue, which would be an application to 16 amend the complaint --17 THE COURT: Oh, yeah. MR. CORDARO: -- before the district judge in 18 19 Michigan. 2.0 THE COURT: Right, right. And that's why I'm not requiring you to amend the complaint because I don't think it's 21 22 necessary. You know, that will be up to that judge to approve the amendment. 23 24 MR. SHELLEY: Okay. 25 MR. CORDARO: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. MEISLER: Thank you.

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Your Honor, moving to matter number 6, I'm going to stay put since once again we have someone else's motion or application. Specifically, matter number 6 is Davidson Kempner Capital Management LLC, et al. application for reimbursement of fees and expenses, pursuant to Section 1129(a)(4) and Bankruptcy Rule 9019.

Your Honor, since it is their application, I gladly let them proceed.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MARTIN: Good morning, Your Honor. Gina Martin of Goodwin Procter on behalf of certain noteholders for payment of fees and expenses pursuant Section 1129(a)(4) and Bankruptcy Rule 9019. Your Honor, as set forth in our application, and as you may recall, the senior noteholders and the debtors entered into a settlement with the debtors pursuant to Rule 9019 just prior or at the first day of the confirmation hearing for the first amended plan of reorganization of Delphi. Pursuant to that settlement, the debtors agreed to pay up to five million dollars in actual, reasonable documented fees and expenses incurred by the noteholders' professionals, which include Goodwin Procter, Klestadt & Winters, and Maryann Keller and Associates. In exchange, the senior noteholder -- for the payment of fees and expenses, the noteholders agreed to withdraw their objection to the confirmation and certain other

motions that were coming at that time by the senior noteholders. The settlement provided that the senior noteholders would be required to file an application for payment and that the debtors would be required to pay such fees when the Court approved -- if and when the Court approved the application as being reasonable based on the totality of the circumstances. We filed our application in November of 2009. Pursuant to that application, the noteholders seek approximately 3.9 million dollars in fees and expenses. That's more than one million dollars below the amount that the debtors agreed to support and pay.

Your Honor, I can go through more detail in the application, which documents that the fees -- where the professionals spent their time. It says the reason -- it documents the expenses, it certifies that those expenses are in accordance with the rules of this district. But Your Honor, no objections to this application have been filed. The United States trustee did file an objection which included our application but said that it found that our fees and expenses requested were reasonable.

THE COURT: Right. I have viewed this application as the plan modification provides, not under 503(b) but rather under the terms of the actual settlement. And I did have -- and consequently, whereas I might have had -- and I'm sure the United States trustee would have serious issues with a lot if

not all of the requests under 503(b), I understand the United States trustee's response here. But I wanted to explore a couple of aspects of it with you. But before I do that, I see Mr. Meisler standing up.

MR. MEISLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, I of course recognize DPH's obligation to support the reasonable fees incurred by the senior noteholders under the standard of totality of the circumstances. But Your Honor, I also want to the transcript, as well as to the confirmation order, the January 25th, 2008 confirmation order to at least communicate our perspective, which is we think the record is clear that DPH or the reorganized debtors has the right to review and test the fees being sought which are not reasonable under the totality of the circumstances. Your Honor, as we are all aware and as was very painful for all of our stakeholders, circumstances changed dramatically since the January 17, 2008 hearing, and therefore, the lens through which reasonableness is viewed has changed drastically.

Your Honor, the reorganized debtors believe that they cannot separate the hindsight review set forth in substantial contribution and 707 of the Bankruptcy Code where --

THE COURT: 503.

MR. MEISLER: Sure, Your Honor, 503, correct, but I wanted to raise 707 as well, and I mention that just because that's an example of where totality of circumstances, the words

Page 42 or the terms --1 2 THE COURT: Oh, okay. MR. MEISLER: -- are used in the Bankruptcy Code. 3 And, in fact, we believe that when viewing reasonableness for 4 5 the totality of circumstances, that concept includes the 6 perspective of hindsight. 7 THE COURT: But wouldn't that -- okay, you can go ahead. 9 MR. MEISLER: That said, Your Honor, we want to be clear. We want to conduct ourselves in a manner consistent 10 11 with the agreement. Your Honor, if your interpretation -- and I can cite to you in the record, it's the January 17, 2008 12 13 transcript, page 21 lines 1 through 8 and your response on page 30 of the transcript, lines 5 through ten. And in those 14 15 sections, it makes clear that the debtors or reorganized 16 debtors had reserved their right to challenge reasonableness. 17 Again, the question becomes what is totality? 18 THE COURT: But there was -- at that hearing, there 19 was no discussion, for example, of what the meaning of totality 20 of the circumstances was or whether, for example, if the plan didn't go effective, this wouldn't be allowed, or anything like 21 22 that. MR. MEISLER: Well, in fact, Your Honor, in the 23 24 transcript, in the January 17, 2008 transcript, there is 25 discussion because there was uncertainty regarding what

Page 43 totality of the circumstances meant, and in fact, it was the 1 United States trustee that analyzed this issue and had really 2 3 brought this to your attention. And in the transcript, lines 19 through 25, page 30, you had actually mentioned that there 4 5 is substantial overlap between the 503 standard and the 6 totality of the circumstances. You did acknowledge --7 THE COURT: You'd better show that to me because I need to see that. 9 MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, my version is annotated, which counsel is welcome to look at, but we should, if you give 10 11 us a moment, we should have a clean copy. MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, I can read into the record --12 13 MR. DUNCOMB: It's tab 11 in here, Your Honor. MS. MARTIN: -- the sections --14 15 THE COURT: I'm sorry. 16 MS. MARTIN: -- and your discussion. 17 THE COURT: What did you say? MR. MEISLER: It's tab 11 in your binder on 18 19 substantial contributions. It's one of the big black binders. 2.0 It should -- I think it has an unlabelled spine. This is pages 29 and 30 --21 22 THE COURT: Okay. MR. MEISLER: -- line 16 on page 29, and it goes all 23 24 the way to the first line on page 30. 25 THE COURT: Okay.

(Pause)

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THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, if you want to hear from DPH further, we would be happy to further discuss what we think totality of the circumstances mean. Again, I want to emphasize that we're keeping in mind, Your Honor, that if you interpret the record and your confirmation order from January 2008 differently regarding DPH's right to test what that standard of totality of the circumstances means, we, of course, will fully support your ruling and your interpretation. We -- just to repeat, we seek only to act in a manner consistent with the agreement that we had with the senior noteholders and Your Honor's order.

MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, it seems to me that the confirmation order says that "the debtors shall use their reasonable best efforts to obtain Court approval of the payment of such fees and expenses including without limiting preparing and filing supportive pleadings, and if necessary, propounding testimony in support of the fee applications and senior noteholders' settlement." They're now claiming that they're not objecting. What they're trying to do is elevate the standard by which parties should review this. It's clear from the confirmation hearing that we didn't settle under a 503(b) standard. We settled pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019. And in fact, if you go back in the transcript, it talks -- the United

States trustee objected and said that it should be subject to a 503(b) standard, and Your Honor ruled that, no, it didn't have to be. It was going to be somewhere in between 1129(a)(4) and 503(b).

We think that -- and we've said this in our application and we've said this in our reply -- that in between those two is probably something most akin to 330. And under 330, we've demonstrated that the fees that we incurred at the time were reasonable.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, we just want to mention two things. Number one, counsel glosses over the most important word of paragraph 62.c(3) which is that "the debtors shall use their reasonable best efforts to obtain Court approval of the payment of such fees", and I want to emphasize "such fees" because "such" are those fees that are reasonable under the totality of the circumstances.

THE COURT: No, I don't think the debtor has done anything here that would give the movants -- contrary to the movants' reply -- some sort of rights under the stipulation.

MR. MEISLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The stipulation set forth a standard; the debtors agreed to support the fees within that standard. But that still leaves open the issue of the tweaking of the standard between 330 and 503(b). It clearly was not a 503(b)

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standard because that was the objection that I overruled. And I did so on the basis that I believe the settlement in terms of the cost of continuing the litigation with this substantial constituency was reasonable with the caveat that I and the other -- and the parties-in-interest would have the opportunity to review the fees as actually sought in a fee application, and then the second caveat about dealing with the work for the former clients and having that be commentated on to the extent that it benefits the current clients. And the phrase "totality of the circumstances," I viewed the totality of the circumstances there as tied into the settlement, what was the settlement for. And that really leads to my questions here.

They are smaller categories, but there are three categories here that seem to me not to fit within this deal.

The first one was dealing with the MDL. The second is dealing with the alternative investment -- heating investment approach. And the third is the work that was done by Klestadt & Winters with regard to the claim objection. It seemed to me that the deal was tied into the work that the firms had done in connection with the confirmation fight, which included the disclosure statement fight and coming up to speed, which included organizing and the like. But I think that the other categories that I just listed don't really fall into that group.

In addition to that, at least with regard to the

alternative investment issue, I don't know whether that was for former clients or not, but if it was for former clients, I don't see how that really would have benefited the current clients. But that's really sort of a secondary basis for raising that problem with the application.

So to summarize, it seems to me that under the circumstances of the settlement, the fees sought for the disclosure statement/plan objection and for organizing the group in coming up to speed generally in the case were covered. And I agree with the United States trustee and I guess implicitly with everyone else since no one else has objected that those fees are reasonable under Section 330 or under any definition of reasonableness, but that looking at the -- these other categories, I'm troubled that they don't really seem to fit into the deal which was -- there was a pending objection that had been hotly pursued and basically it was resolved on at the confirmation hearing.

MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, with respect to the alternative investment agreement category, I can understand how that didn't feed into any objection or --

THE COURT: Right.

MS. MARTIN: -- the like. I mean, it could have, but it never ultimately came to fruition, so --

THE COURT: Was it for old clients too, or --

MS. MARTIN: I don't believe so, but I --

Page 48 THE COURT: Not sure? 1 MS. MARTIN: -- it's been a while. 2 3 THE COURT: Okay. MS. MARTIN: But with respect to the multidistrict 4 litigation settlement, I mean, my understanding of that is that 5 6 part of what we were doing there was trying to enforce what 7 should have statutorily subordinated claims and trying to prevent them from becoming elevated to being pari with the senior noteholders' claims. So to that extent, I think that 9 there was a benefit, that there was a reasonable basis for 10 11 pursuing that category. THE COURT: How is that tied into the plan objection 12 13 process, though? MS. MARTIN: Well, if you -- I don't -- again, it's 14 been a while, but my recollection is that one of the things 15 16 that we were seeking was enforcement of that. But we had to essentially keep the -- almost keep the litigation alive. And 17 18 so when we withdrew our confirmation objections, we also 19 withdrew all of our objections with respect to the 20 multidistrict litigation settlement. And so I would say that the settlement that we made at the confirmation hearing 2.1 22 encompassed that. THE COURT: But I think the MDL was done before that, 23 24 wasn't it? 25 Your Honor, in fact, from the record on MR. MEISLER:

Page 49 1 the hearing, the controversy that was at issue was the 2 valuation fight. 3 THE COURT: I think the MDL was done way bef -- I mean, I just -- you know, that was done in the fall of 2007. 4 5 just --6 MR. TOMER: Your Honor --7 MS. MARTIN: My recollection --MR. TOMER: I'm sorry. 9 Your Honor, Brent Tomer from Goodwin Procter. believe that the actual -- the portion of the objection to the 10 MDL settlement that senior noteholders made at the time while 11 the hearing occurred well prior to plan confirmation, that our 12 13 objection to the MDL settlement was held over to be heard in connection with plan confirmation at the hearing --14 15 THE COURT: Was it reserved --16 MR. TOMER: -- were the objections were -- yes. THE COURT: -- on that issue? 17 MR. TOMER: Yes, Your Honor. 18 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, looking at page 26 -- pages 26 and 27 of the transcript, starting at line 22, that provides 21 22 the clarity of what was at the heart of the settlement, which was the potential protracted litigation on valuation at the 23 24 confirmation hearing. 25 And for background, the concern at the time that the

Page 50 risk that the reorganized -- or, sorry, the debtors -- at the 1 time, we were the debtors. The risk that concerned the debtors 2 3 was that we had a rights offerings that was going to price, and we didn't want a valuation fight to prejudice our abilities to 4 launch or commence that rights offering. 5 6 (Pause) 7 THE COURT: Let me just look at one --(Pause) 9 MS. MARTIN: Your Honor? (Pause) 10 11 THE COURT: Okay. MS. MARTIN: Your Honor, I don't know if -- I was 12 13 flipping through trying to find it, but on page 19 of the transcript of the confirmation order, lines 17 through 25 where 14 Mr. Butler was introducing the settlement, the second paragraph 15 16 that I have starts on page 17: "We have -- the understanding that we have with the bondholders is that the objecting parties 17 18 would withdraw their objection to the plan. They will" --19 THE COURT: And it refers to the MDL. 20 MS. MARTIN: Yeah, right, and it does reference the MDT. 21 22 THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. All right. As far as everything else? 23 24 (No response) 25 Okay, I will grant the application except THE COURT:

for the fees sought with regard to -- now I lost my categories;
I think it's Category 5, the alternative investment. I'm
sorry, Category 4, GP Services Rendered in Connection with
Competing Investment Agreement. And the Klestadt & Winters
services which were in connection as with the claim objection,
I don't believe those were part of the settlement.

You could argue, and I'm sure probably someone who's going to be ultimately paying this bill will be arguing it back in his or her office, that we made a deal that covered everything. But I think the -- that wasn't the case as far as what was actually approved by me. I was approving a settlement that really balanced the cost that I viewed at the time of going ahead with the plan objections versus a settlement under this standard.

And I don't think that it was contemplated by me or perhaps anyone else, although the debtor may have -- I don't know where the estimate of five million arrived, but I don't think it was -- it was clearly not contemplated by me that an alternative plan investment would -- that services rendered in connection with that would be covered.

And similarly, I think that the claim objection wouldn't be covered. On the other hand, the work that was done leading up to the confirmation hearing I think was clearly covered. The issues raised at the disclosure statement hearing were primarily ones that were deferred to confirmation, so the

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Entered 07/19/10 15:28:45 Main Document Page 52 work done in connection with those issues led to the issues 1 that were dealt with at the confirmation hearing. transcript as well as your colleague's representation to me that the MDL issue ultimately was one of the issues that was 4 5 reserved by this group for confirmation also means to my mind 6 that that was what was covered by the settlement. So I believe that that's within the ambit of 7 reasonable fees under the totality of the circumstances, which I view this as relating to the deal itself as opposed to 9 temporal circumstances. But the deal itself I think really 10 11 covered the benefits to the estate of this group withdrawing 12

its plan objections, and the MDL was really part and parcel of that even though it was not in the plan; it was on for that hearing.

So I'll grant the application as to that extent.

MS. MARTIN: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, we should submit a --

THE COURT: You should submit an order.

MS. MARTIN: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: You don't need to settle it, but you should circulate it to Mr. Meisler before you submit it.

MS. MARTIN: Of course.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MEISLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, the last matter on the agenda, matter number 7, is certain other

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senior noteholders' substantial contribution application, specifically C.R. Intrinsic and Elliott Associates.

Similarly, Your Honor, since this is their application, I cede the microphone or podium to counsel for C.R. Intrinsic and Elliot Associates.

MR. GOLDBERG: Good morning, Your Honor. Eric Goldberg of Stutman Treister & Glatt, for the Applicant C.R. Intrinsic and Elliott Associates.

I think we have in this one a simpler request and that the standard is really clearly under 503, although this request, I believe, is a bit more modest than the prior one.

And I think initially it's important to note here that none of the parties with an economic interest opposed the allowance of the administrative claim. The creditors' committee has not objected.

To be fair, the debtors have made the point that I believe their fiduciary duty compels them to do, which is that when this deal was made, obviously circumstances were different. However, they do recognize that they did make this deal. They did agree not to oppose the allowance of a request for substantial contribution, subject only to a limitation for reasonableness, and that to the extent they can bring to the Court the concern that economic circumstances have changed without disavowing their obligation to stand by their deal, then that's what they're doing.

So at bottom, I think really what we have here is the opposition from the U.S. Trustee who's raised objections under the two grounds: one, whether this satisfies the applicable standard under 503, and we've set out our position papers and I don't think we need to go further on that unless Your Honor has any questions; and then the second issue also pertains back to the debtors' objection -- their statement is reasonableness -- whether the amount that my clients are seeking here satisfies the standard for reasonable compensation.

And, in particular, the objection the U.S. Trustee has raised is whether my clients ought to be given a substantial contribution claim for that portion of our request that relates to fees prior -- fees and expenses incurred prior to the time where the dispute really became live with regard to the global settlement agreement and modification agreement motions.

THE COURT: Okay. What -- between the agreement that was reached by the creditors' committee and the debtors with GM, and the withdrawal of C.R. and Elliott's objection, what changed in the GM agreement?

MR. GOLDBERG: There were really two tweaks that were incremental to what had been achieved in the resolution of the committee's objection, and these basically pertain to sweeteners in terms of what the entire creditor body would receive depending on what GM received. So these were incremental sweeteners on top of the consideration that GM

Page 55 would get either on account of its admin claim or if it were to 1 receive stock. But in each case there were -- and I don't 2 recall the particulars, but marginal pieces of consideration that were not previously part of the deal that the committee 4 had agreed to but that GM and the debtors agreed to put on the 5 6 table in exchange for my clients' withdrawal of their 7 objections to those motions. THE COURT: Is it quantifiable? 9 MR. GOLDBERG: Well, at this point, yes in the sense that those things ultimately --10 11 THE COURT: No, no, I mean --MR. GOLDBERG: -- did pan out. 12 13 THE COURT: No, I understand --MR. GOLDBERG: Yeah. 14 15 THE COURT: -- that, but I'm just -- I'm not using 16 hindsight at this moment. 17 MR. GOLDBERG: I understand. THE COURT: I'm just trying to figure out -- assume 18 19 that that deal actually was implemented in a way that it 20 contemplated it; is it quantifiable what those changes were? MR. GOLDBERG: It's hard to say because it wasn't a 21 22 hard number; it wasn't, like, X dollars, these were percentages, and if the preferred stock this. But clearly at 23 24 the time that we negotiated this, and I was part of those 25 negotiations, we believed that the incremental value was worth

Page 56 at least five million dollars if not more than that. 1 2 hindsight, that value wasn't there, but, again, we don't 3 believe that the hindsight is the applicable standard. THE COURT: And, I'm sorry, and the nature of the 4 5 changes were that GM gave a greater percentage of --6 MR. GOLDBERG: Depending on --7 THE COURT: -- its recovery, or --MR. GOLDBERG: Depending on certain recoveries that 8 would have gone to GM, if those recoveries went to GM, there 9 was sort of a sharing mechanism where we would get an 10 11 additional cash component depending on payoffs that GM would receive on account of its admin claim. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay. I'm just going to ask the debtors as a factual matter 14 15 is that how you recollect it, or -- did we have the two 16 agreements? 17 MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, it's not my recollection. was not in the room during negotiations. I was --18 19 THE COURT: Well, do we have the first agreement or 20 the second agreement? MR. MEISLER: You know, we don't. We have the record 21 22 on the transcript, and the record indicates the agreement between -- the record indicates the -- sorry. 23 24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You want --25 MR. MEISLER: The record indicates --

No, that's okay. I can staple it.

The record indicates that there were changes to the deal, but it was changes negotiated between the debtors and the creditors' committees. And so there's no --

THE COURT: Well, that was the first deal, right, before -- not the first deal. The first deal was between GM and the debtors, and the creditors' committee got involved and --

MR. MEISLER: That's right.

THE COURT: -- we had a chambers conference and I said you all need to settle this, looking at GM and Mr. Rosenberg.

MR. MEISLER: Right.

THE COURT: And they went off with your clients, I trust.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, actually not. They went -- after the first hearing when Your Honor said let's take a break for a couple days and try and work this out, and the debtors and the creditors' committee negotiated for a few days, and they came back with that deal. Unfortunately we were not invited to those negotiations.

So when the creditors' committee came back with the deal they made with the debtor, that's not the same deal. We negotiated -- there was some additi -- the additional tweaks are the basis for our substantial contribution claim, and it's those additional pieces of consideration that we're relying on

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We're not trying to glom onto the deal that the creditors' committee had --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GOLDBERG: -- agreed to, and certainly I don't think Mr. Butler would have agreed to not oppose the substantial contribution claim for something that he did with the committee.

MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, we simply couldn't figure out what the incremental change was to the deal between GM, us and the creditors' committee. We do acknowledge that we had an agree --

THE COURT: Between that deal and the final deal?

MR. MEISLER: That's right. We couldn't see how that metric changed.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MEISLER: We do acknowledge that they were challenging the GM facility, they were challenging the amended GSA number 8 (ph.), and more importantly they had -- more importantly to us, they had a motion for an examiner. And we saw those challenges in the motion for an examiner as something that could slow down our ability to move forward and get the October 2008 plan consummated. And so we thought that, under that circumstance, to get rid of that motion for an examiner, that we were willing to do -- to enter into an agreement for a

substantial contribution claim -- or, rather, our agreement not to object.

So that was the fundamental rationale behind the deal that we cut. But, Your Honor, we did similarly look to try and understand how the construct between GM and Delphi changed, and we just didn't see it.

THE COURT: Okay. I mean, I have to say, I don't see it either in the papers or at the hearing and that you have the burden of proof on that. I mean, leaving aside the hindsight issues -- I mean, I expect you've probably read the transcript of the rulings on the splinter unions and on the trade creditors' committee. I believe there is an element of hindsight. At the same time, the debtors were saving some money in entering into agreement with you all.

But I think before one gets into the hindsight analysis at all on benefit, there has to have been some initial benefit, and I just don't -- I don't see it. I mean, maybe it's there, but it's not here on this record.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, is Your Honor asking in terms of specific details about which deal points exactly changed --

THE COURT: Yeah. I mean, I think -- I mean, for all I know, after you were brought into the loop, not you personally but your clients were brought into the loop, they may have decided, well, this isn't such a bad deal. And so, you know, I know they're well-represented and they're

sophisticated people and they negotiated for the best way out possible -- which was this agreement by the debtors and the committee not to oppose a 503(b) application -- I think probably relying on the fact that other people would.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, I guess, by the same token then, the debtors and the committee are similarly well-represented and at the time agreed to not --

THE COURT: Well, that was a good deal on their part. I mean, that was -- they made -- I mean, they didn't make as good a deal with the Goodwin Procter group, but I guess that's my problem with this -- my first problem with the application is that I just don't see -- even if I weren't to distinguish between benefit and reasonableness, which I think the provision does, I think it requires you to analyze both. And also, again, as I said with the trade committee, I think there may be some continuum even though at the end of the case the deal doesn't materialize that everyone thought would be a benefit. There may have been some benefit to the case just because there was that deal, but I don't think I get to that point, because I don't see what was added to by Elliott and C.R. from when it'd previously been negotiated. All I see is that there was a second agreement, but I don't really know whether that agreement was anything more than, you know, tweaks.

MR. GOLDBERG: And I appreciate that. And part of it, Your Honor, I think, is that it's hard, in a context like that

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Page 61 where you have an evolving deal and points are constantly 1 moving, to be able to allocate and attribute what changes --2 3 THE COURT: Well, I know, but --MR. GOLDBERG: -- that were announced that morning 4 5 were --THE COURT: -- I don't even have the two drafts. I 6 7 mean, I don't have -- I mean, I can see how a deal changes, but I don't have that. 9 MR. GOLDBERG: Well, I mean, what you have, I think, is the initial deal that was filed before the settlement with 10 11 the committee and the final deal as it was ultimately approved, and I just don't know how --12 13 THE COURT: Where is that in the record? MR. GOLDBERG: Well, that's in the agreement that 14 15 was -- the order approving the agreement. And I think the 16 problem that we had had --17 THE COURT: No, I'm sorry --MR. GOLDBERG: -- is how do we say how much of those 18 19 changes are --20 THE COURT: No, maybe -- is there something in the record for this hearing that has the two -- the first GM deal 21 and the second GM deal, the one that the debtors and the 22 committee negotiated and then the second one that also had 23 24 Elliott's input? 25 MR. GOLDBERG: I don't believe we have that in the

Page 62 record, unless --1 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, we --MR. GOLDBERG: -- if the debtors have it. MR. MEISLER: -- we do not have that in the record. 5 6 THE COURT: All right. 7 MR. GOLDBERG: Then what I'd ask Your Honor, if you'd indulge it, is to allow us to adjourn the hearing and we can 8 9 supplement the record with that. 10 THE COURT: Well --MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, that prejudices us. We of 11 course bill by the hour, and if we have to prepare again and 12 13 come back and have to deal with this again, we don't think that's equitable for our client, the reorganized debtors. 14 15 Moreover, Your Honor, we did enter into a scheduling order that 16 set this date, that set a timeline. They were supposed to have 17 submitted all their exhibits and any sort of affirmative 18 evidence that they wanted to put in, whatever their affirmative 19 case might have been, and that should have been submitted prior 20 to the May 20th hearing. MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, in a case with over a 21 hundred million dollars of fees billed by the debtors, I think 22 it really doesn't speak well to a prejudice argument to say 23 24 that you would have to take up one additional matter, a 25 calendar that surely is going to involve more than today's

hearing going forward.

MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, that's just not relevant.

We're representing reorganized Delphi that has a very finite budget, and that budget is largely comprised of a facility -- not even a facility; funding provided by General Motors.

THE COURT: Well, it's your objections, Mr. Masumoto. What do you have to say on this?

MR. MASUMOTO: Your Honor, I do agree that, based upon the agreements between the parties, they were to have provided the documents prior to the hearing, which was in fact in May. Since then, they did not even make any subsequent attempt to supplement the record if they thought it was necessary. And under the circumstance --

THE COURT: And actually you did -- there was a reply to your objection which made this point.

MR. MASUMOTO: That's correct. I mean, they did file something on the docket; however, we still maintain, as we set forth in our paper, similar to the arguments that Your Honor has raised, that from our standpoint it appears that there were one of many members negotiating a plan, and under those standards they do not even qualify for the substantial contribution -- they do not meet the standard under 503(b).

So, accordingly, at this point we argue that their application should be denied. That's, again, taking -- not even taking into account the point that Your Honor mentioned,

looking at the hindsight. I mean, I think that was pretty much self-evident to everyone. No one disputes the fact that subsequent events essentially nullified any potential benefits that have occurred. Given that circumstance, I think it should tip the balance toward denial of this particular application.

As Your Honor mentioned, even under the standard, if you're looking at the time the deal was entered into, I don't think they qualify. But certainly taking into account the hindsight factor, which is really a major factor -- in fact, that is the most compelling characteristic of the 503(b) -- and looking back to see whether or not there's a benefit to the estate, that under that -- taking that into consideration, essentially whether or not they did or did not satisfy the benefit at the time is almost irrelevant.

THE COURT: Okay.

What do you have to say on that second point?

MR. GOLDBERG: On the second point, a couple of
things, Your Honor. I think it goes -- the hindsight standard
really doesn't -- or shouldn't work, for a couple of reasons,
mostly policy-related. But, first, if we allow this to be
governed by a hindsight standard, I think you have very
negative policy implications for the conduct of Chapter 11
cases. A substantial contribution claim or the agreement by a
debtor not to oppose a substantial contribution claim is a
valuable currency or chit that a debtor can often use in a

Chapter 11 case. It's a way of resolving objections; it's a way of acknowledging a party's contribution without having to somehow pay out cash in exchange for making a problem go away. This is part of what greases the skids during many Chapter 11 cases.

And I think that a lot of the disputes that otherwise can be resolved by deferring them or putting them offline, if you will, to the substantial contribution issue are not going to go away if parties that enter into those agreements, or might otherwise enter into those agreements, know that it doesn't mean anything to have a substantial contribution claim if everything is going to be judged by perfect twenty-twenty hindsight.

What is the incentive for a party in the midst of a heavy dispute to say Okay, now we've made some changes and I'm going to make some concessions, and part of the concessions you make will be the agreement not to oppose or to grant a substantial contribution claim when I in effect have to become a guarantor of the economic value of that claim two years in the future when things turn out differently than we think they might due to circumstances that are completely unrelated to the substantial contribution claimant?

THE COURT: Well, in Granite Partners, Judge Bernstein talks about two different types of substantial contribution claims: One type is similar to the work that was done by the

trade committee, that I've already ruled on in this case, where basically they fill a gap that the retained professionals for the debtor and the creditors, meaning the equity committee, would normally fill but for some reason haven't. And it seems to me under those circumstances if you fill that gap, maybe you should be treated like they are where you just look at reasonableness at the time.

He has another category where people just do something really remarkable that has the effect of really benefiting everybody. And I think under those circumstances it really depends on it being something really remarkable, and if it isn't -- if it turns out not to have been a good -- a real benefit, I don't see how you'd have anything there.

And then there is of course the statute itself which talks about conferring a benefit in the case. And I read that as, since it says "in the case" as opposed to "to the estate", that it probably has some procedural aspect to it, or process aspect to it, which again sort of ties into were you acting like an estate professional.

But I guess that ties into the evidentiary showing, I guess, here, which is -- I'm just having a hard time seeing how these two entities actually were doing more than the committee. I mean, it sounds like, to me, they were excluded from the original negotiations. If they'd been involved in the original negotiations, I don't think they'd be entitled to an award

because they'd be just -- you know, they'd be sitting in.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well --

THE COURT: The committee was there.

MR. GOLDBERG: No, I'm not sure about that, Your
Honor, really for two reasons: One, I think that if we had
been allowed to participate certainly by virtue merely of the
dollars represented by my clients, I don't think we would have
had significant enough a role to dictate what the -- or to veto
anything that the committee had agreed to; and then second, as
counsel pointed out, we weren't merely another facet of the
objections raised by the committee. We had a different form of
relief in addition to the oppositions, but we were also seeking
the appointment of an examiner to address some of the issues
that were related to what -- the transactions that were subject
to those motions, as well as the earlier matter. And I think
certainly we did confer a benefit, or at least the estate
received a benefit, but to the extent we elected as a result of
this settlement not to prosecute that examiner motion --

THE COURT: See, that's where I have a real problem.

I mean, that -- to me, that's the type of precedent that's really a bad one. If I were to basically say that because you withdrew your request for an examiner you made a substantial contribution, I mean, that opens the door to anyone in a case with more than five million dollars of public debt. Just -- you know, it just -- it doesn't --

MR. GOLDBERG: No, I understand, and I'm not suggesting that that's the sole basis. But remember that that took place in this context --

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. GOLDBERG: -- and that that -- and it's not just that we said here's what the statute said, we're entitled to an examiner, you know, give us money, we'll file the motion.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GOLDBERG: That's not what happened. But we did withdraw that in the context of an improved deal that provided a benefit --

THE COURT: See, but, again --

MR. GOLDBERG: -- for --

THE COURT: -- I just don't -- that's where there's the disconnect. I don't see the proof of that. It may be the case that it was approved, but it just doesn't really -- it's not established.

And I actually do think that this issue shouldn't have come as a surprise today. The U.S. Trustee raised it in saying that the motion really doesn't say what the benefit was. And the motion responds but it doesn't -- it actually says "after several terms of the revised deal were clarified"; it doesn't even say "improved". The noteholders agreed to withdraw their objections. So I guess that's really ultimately the problem I have here.

I think, under certain circumstances, if there clearly was an improved deal negotiated, and if in effect you acted like the examiner in interrogating GM about all these issues, then I think that that would probably defeat hindsight. But I just don't see it here.

So on that basis, I'm going to deny the motion.

MR. GOLDBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: For the record, I very recently, on May 20th, set forth what I think is the proper standard for reviewing an application under Section 503(b)(3)(B) and (b)(4), and I'm going to rest on that explanation, except to note, again, since it's not all in the same place -- most of it appears at pages 109 through 115 of that transcript -- the additional observation that clearly Chapter 11 generally, but specifically this case, is a collective process.

And Congress has laid out various ways that the fees of parties involved in that process are paid, including under 506(b) and 502, as set forth in the Travelers case, but that the burden for getting paid under 503(b)(3) in hundred-cent dollars is a high one. And on this record I don't see the demonstrable tangible benefit to the estate, because the improvements, if there were any, in the GM settlement, over and above those that had been negotiated by the creditors' committee with the debtor, that the movants here allege have been established, and my belief that the withdrawal of the

examiner motion, is not the type of demonstrable tangible benefit that Congress had in mind.

I think for the future that means that people may need to negotiate their settlements differently, more along the lines that the prior movants did, but that will raise a different type of response to that settlement. And in the future, under different circumstances, a court, including this court, might well agree with an objection by the U.S. Trustee to that type of settlement, which frankly was a fairly close call at the confirmation hearing when I didn't agree with the U.S. Trustee.

So I don't think that the agreement by the debtors and the committee to support a 503(b)(3) application is somehow more than -- or somehow makes it easier to establish a 503(b)(3) request.

So, Mr. Masumoto, you should submit an order denying the objection.

MR. MASUMOTO: Very well. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

And, again, as far as the reasonableness of the fees is concerned, I didn't have a problem with the reasonableness. This is all on the analysis of benefit.

MR. GOLDBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MEISLER: Thank you, Your Honor. That concludes

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     today's hearing.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
               MR. MEISLER: Thank you.
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           (Proceedings concluded at 2:44 PM)
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                         CERTIFICATION
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     Dena Page
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11
     Veritext
12
     200 Old Country Road
     Suite 580
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     Mineola, NY 11501
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